

Newark Wards & Sections Forest Hill

NEW JERSEY REFERENCE
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COMMUNITY SURVEY OF WOODSIDE 1954

by Helen Wallace, Sr.6.

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Interviews with:

Mr. Leverich Brett member of National Amateur Oarsmen Association and Public Relations Officer of National Assn. of Amateur Oarsmen. Connection of Van Rensaelear family in Belleville, and descendent of Robert Treat.

Mr. Charles McCarthy, Real Estate, lived in one of the early houses before the hill became Forest Hill.

Mrs. Fred. Crum, one of the founders of the Forest Hill Reading Club, and the Forest Hill Literary Society. Went to Sunday School in the first Woodside Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Alex. Lewis daughter of one of the founders of Washington Irving Society.

Mr. J. Judson, retired from Newark Water Dept.

Population by Decades Since 1900

Entire		Eighth Ward
246,070	1900	No Record
347,469	1910	20,166
414,524	1920	31,077
440,837	1930	38,839
429,760	1940	39,301
438,776	1950	43,178

Date and Manner of First Settlement

On May 16, 1666 Robert Treat and a band of settlers disembarked on the banks of the Passaic River. Robert Treat knew he would not settle here permanently but he stayed until July 11, 1667 on which date he completed the treaty with Perro, Chief of the Lenni Lenape tribe of the Hackensack Indians. Perro acted for Oraton, the great Chief of the tribe who was more inclined to be friendly than Perro was.

The tract of land comprising all of Newark was purchased for \$700.- in wampum and trading articles. Later more was bought to comprise all of Essex County, to the crest of the first mountain.

The first homes were built near the river in what is now the "downtown" and "down neck" sections of the City.

During that first generation as the children grew up and married, they were given, or sold, land by the town. These were outlying farm lands toward the mountains or along the river.

Belleville thus got its start around 1690-1700 and Woodside was only a farm or two in Belleville.

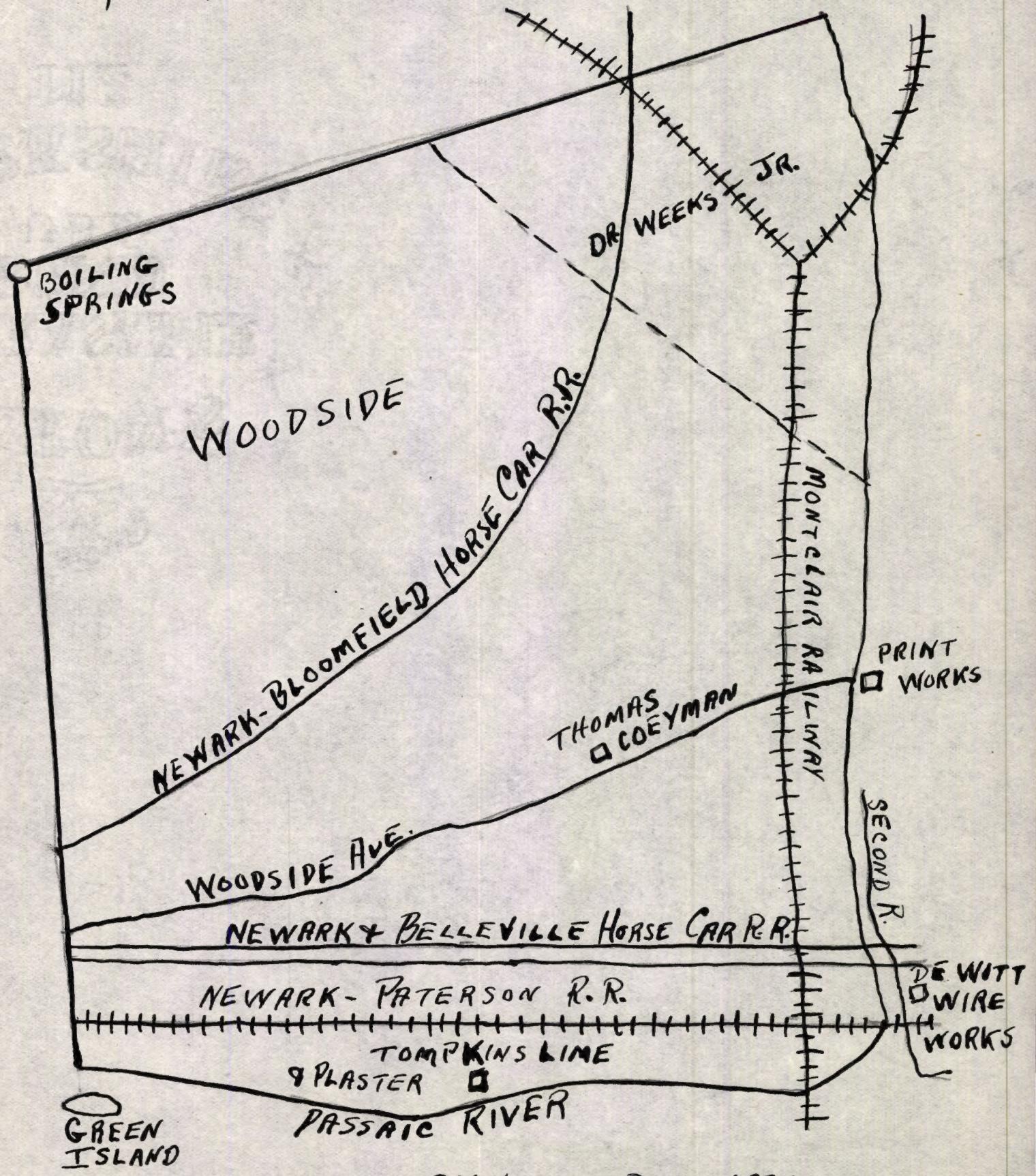
On April 5, 1871 Woodside Township was annexed by Newark. Forest Hill separated itself from Woodside in 1890.

According to the map dated 1871 Woodside extended from the "Boiling Spring" (corner Bloomfield Ave. and Davenport Ave.) along Belleville line to Second River. The northern boundary line was Second River. The eastern boundary line was Passaic River. The southern boundary line began at Green Island and the Gully Road and went west to the Boiling Spring.

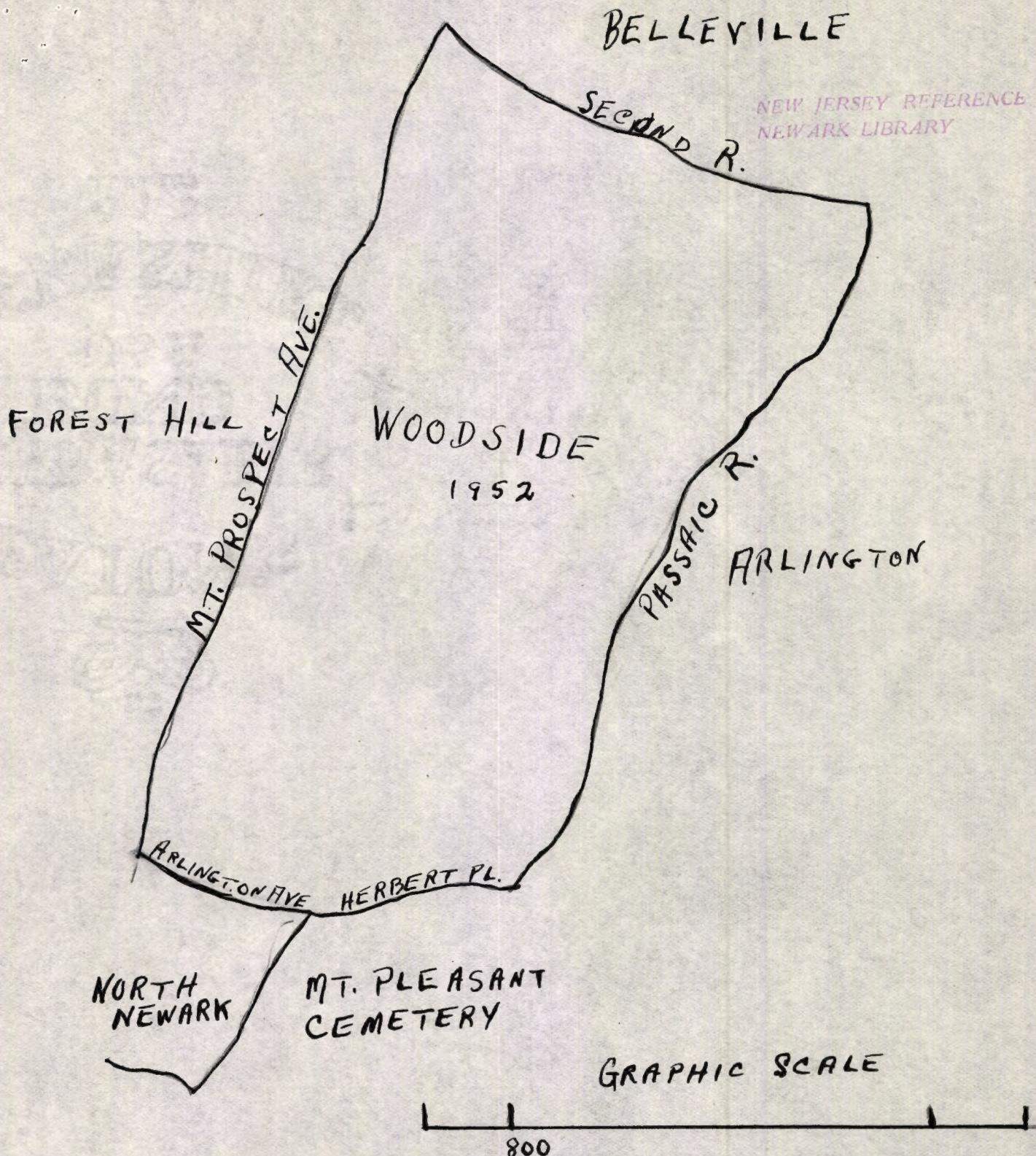
Today we bound Woodside by Mt. Prospect Ave. on the west, Second River on the north, Passaic River on the east, Mt. Pleasant Cemetery and Arlington Ave. to Mt. Prospect Ave. on the south.

1897

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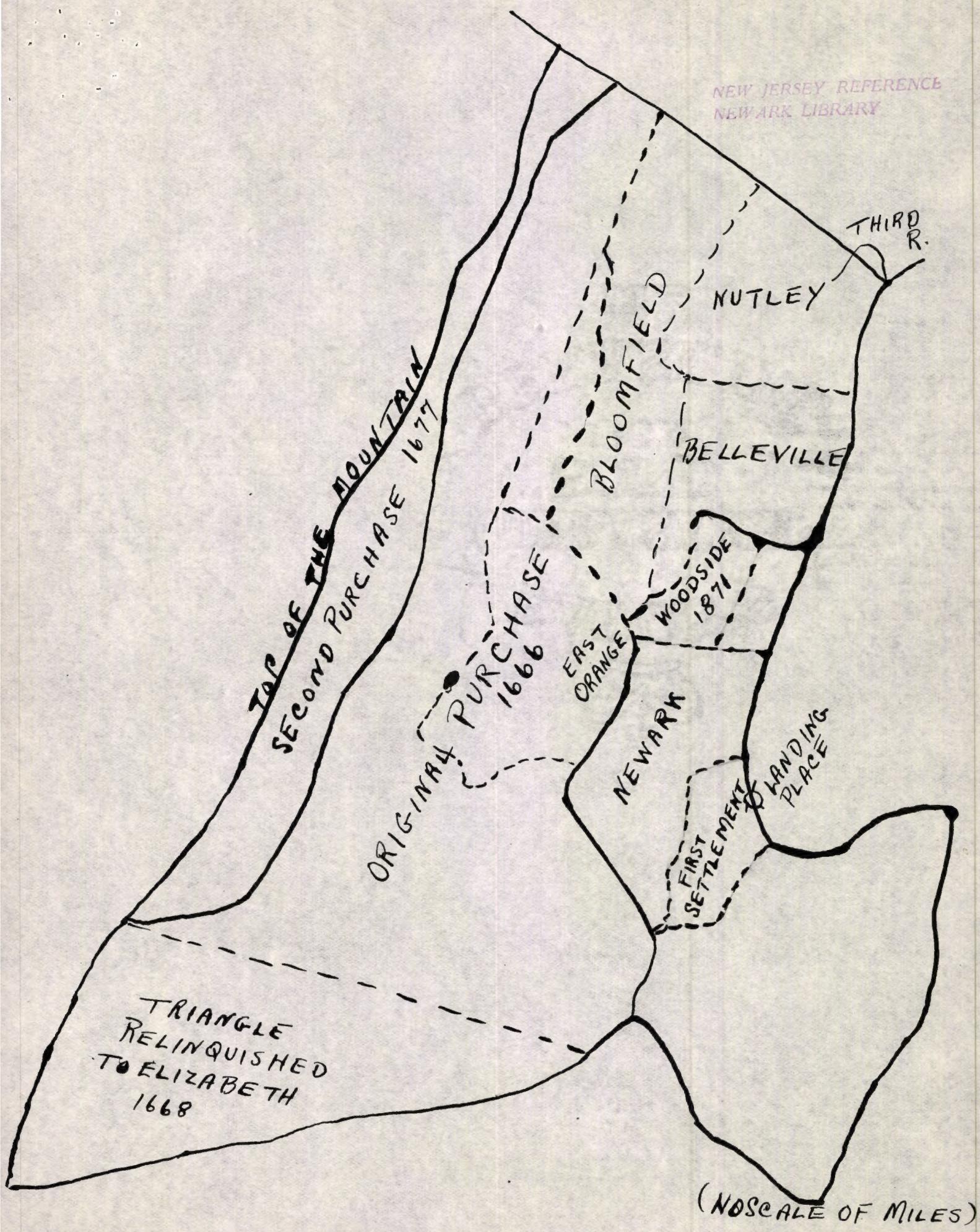


COPIED BY HAND FROM 1897
MAP OF WOODSIDE



TRACED FROM CITY PLANNING
BOARD MAP

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TRACED FROM NEWARK NEWS, APR. 14, 1936

Origin and Meaning of Name

In the beginning this section was a thickly wooded hill which sloped steeply to the river's edge. The Passaic River was a wide clear sparkling stream so filled with fish that the Indians had a special trail leading off from their main highway, the Minisink Trail, to the fishing grounds at Woodside.

There was a special grove of hemlocks near the Second River. Most of the trees were the usual N.J. deciduous trees. We assume that the section was named "Woodside" from the woods on the hillside.

At first Woodside was part of Newark.(a large area) In 1812 it became part of Township of Bloomfield. Twenty seven years later it became part of Belleville. In 1869 it became the independent Township of Woodside. In 1871 Newark annexed it. Today it is a small area.

Ethno - Cultural Character

Lenni-Lenape means "we-the people." This was a branch of the Delawares according to some books; others say the Hackensacks.

After Robert Treat and his friends settled in Newark proper, their descendants began to spread out.

The first settlers in Belleville (Woodside) were Holland-Dutch from Bergen, and English from New York. The DeWitt Wire Works employed many Dutch people. The Print Works employed Scottish and Irish people. Heller Bros. employed Germans.

When it was found that the Germans walked many miles to and from work it was decided to buy land near the factory for these people to build homes on. The Woodside Improvement Co. was formed

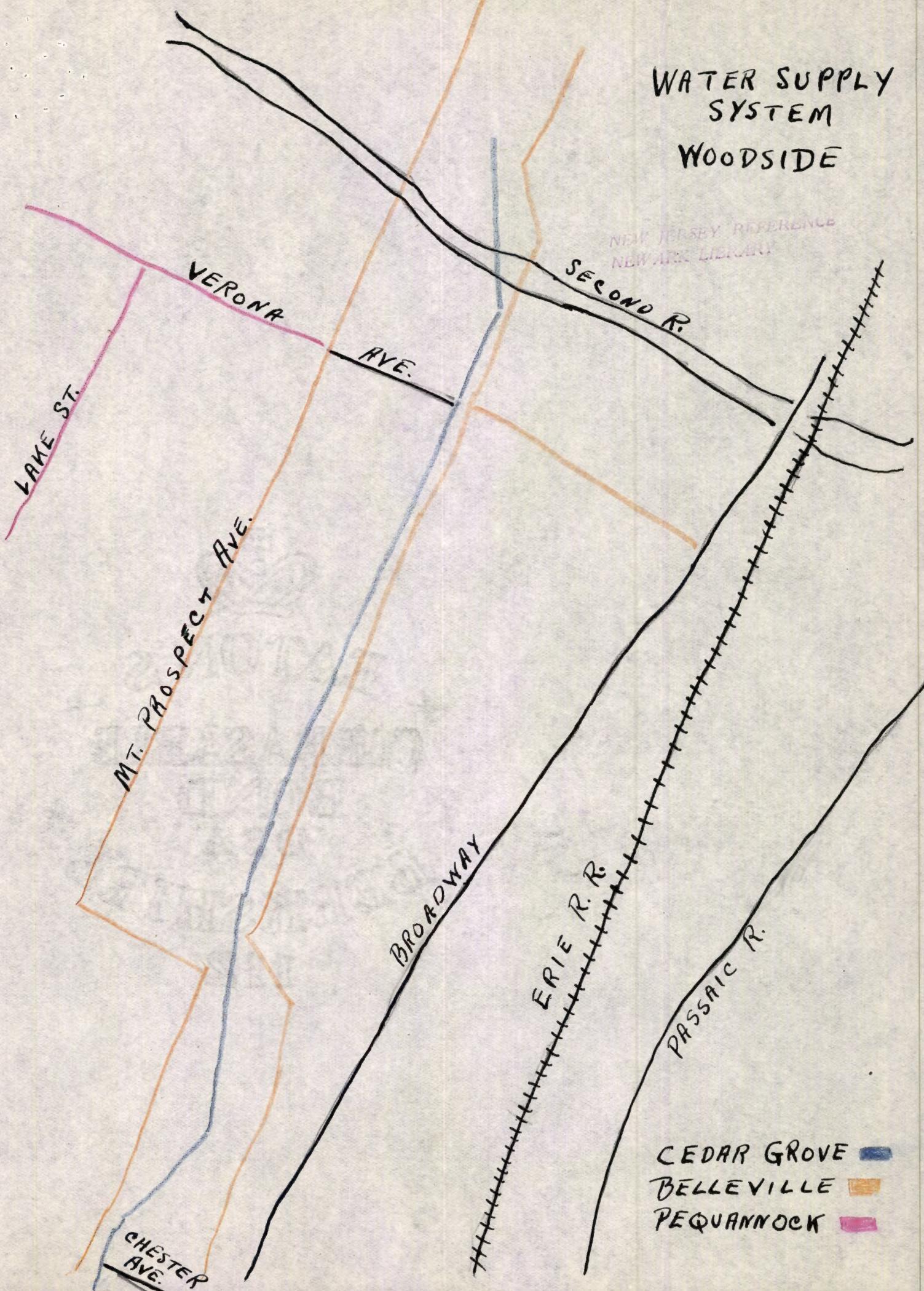
by Elias and George Heller, Mr. Blake, Mr. MacLagan and James Dodge. But the two Heller Brothers acted secretly and bought the Woodside land in a deal in New York City without notifying the rest. Mr. MacLagan tried to get even by building a large house on the edge of this property at Verona Ave. He tried to get a license to open a saloon there but the influence of the Hellers was too great. His house, however, was well built. It stands there today and houses three or four families.

The Hellers at this time began buying other tracts of land until they owned nearly all of the hill. It was still wild land with groves of trees and farm fields. When it was developed they made great sums out of the real estate. Three years ago when Paul Heller died, his estate could not be settled until all the land was sold. This opened much valuable land to building companies and today you will find many new homes built on choice lots facing the park.

The people of Woodside today are descended from the English, Germans, Irish and Scottish workers. There are also many Italian families who began coming in 1880. We have the story by an eye-witness of the first Italian immigrant who walked up the path (now Verona Ave.) carrying his stove on his head. This caused a great furore among the women who ran out with shawls over their heads to discuss this puzzle. The lonely fellow plodded on to Silver Lake where he established squatter's rights by building a hut of materials from the dumps. Around the hut he built a fence and that was the first settlement in what is now a prominent Italian section called Silver Lake.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM WOODSIDE

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CEDAR GROVE
BELLEVILLE
PEQUANNOCK

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
FOREST HILL



In 1930 two thirds of the population was foreign born or of foreign extraction.

In the past few years a very few Negroes have moved into the Woodside and Forest Hill section of the City. There are exceedingly few Negro children in the schools.

This is predominantly a residential area.

1700's - Irish were 1/3 of inhabitants.

1828 - There were 30 Irish families.

1833 - " " 75 German "

1900-1910 - Italian immigration reached its peak. The north end of Newark became the center for Italians.

Water Supply

At first the people of Woodside used water from the streams. Later they dug wells. In 1869 the Waterworks was completed at Belleville for pumping Passaic River water to homes through hollow wood pipes. Later these were replaced with iron pipes.

In 1896 a movement for purification of the Passaic River water was started by Newark Board of Trade.

Today the chief problem connected with water in Woodside is the inadequacy of the pipe lines. When the large Housing Development was being built the City contracted for a larger pipeline to go down Grafton Ave. to allow for enough pressure for fire hose. Unfortunately the City engineer went away on a much-needed vacation and the contractor, to save himself money, laid a smaller size pipe. Time will tell what the effect of this mischance will be.

The Water in Newark comes from four different sources by gravity-feed. Woodside is supplied from the Cedar Grove Reservoir. The other water comes from Wanaque, Pequannock, and Belleville Reservoirs. The maps herewith show the trunk lines that pass through this area but do not feed it. All the trunk lines have a half-inch pipe that goes into the tower on Bloomfield Ave. where all the gauges for the entire system are set up.

Recreation

In the 1820's all the people of Woodside lived on farms. The only recreation was mowing frolics, quilting parties, trips by wagon to go cherrying, or berrying, or fishing. At this date there were ice cream parlors down in the town of Newark. It was considered the thing to do, for a young man to take a young lady for a walk and a stop at the ice cream parlor.

Picnics were popular in the thick woodlands of Roseville, Forest Hill and Woodside. A few old timers still remember the lovely evergreen grove near the waterfalls on Second River.

Mr. Charles McCarthy remembers sitting on the old mill wheel with Dr. Thomas Dunn English while the latter composed "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt."

Some daring young blades on their bicycles-built-for-two rode to Bend View Inn on the River Road.

A Morris Canal packet boat "Maria Colden" ran excursions to Passaic every day except Sunday.(1830-1840). The steamer "Passaic" ran excursions to Coney Island in 1840's. In 1860's the steamer "Thomas P. Way" ran excursions to Long Branch.

In 1856 the N.J. Agricultural Fair was held on 20 acres of land loaned by Isaac Crane on old Bloomfield Road east of Ridge Street. It remained four days and was attended by 50,000 people. (Probably some came four times!)

Under Recreation:- The River from Newark to Passaic (19 miles) was alive with small pleasure craft - self propelled) shell boats and pleasure barges, row boats, sailboats and canoes + later naptha launches. We well remember a large rowing BARGE with 16 people, the 8 men rowing, the ladies seated beside them and an Organ Grinder making music in the stern proceeding up stream to a Beer Garden, Inn or picnic ground. All the INNS had floats at which pleasure craft could debark from the river, eat drink and be merry before returning home. Some of the best known were the Belleville Hotel at Belleville (Wallace & Tiernan's now) Riepe's Hotel on East shore just below North Belleville Bridge, Bend View Inn on West shore just below the confluence of Third River after it left Yantacaw Pond and the Pagoda on East shore in Passaic River road which was built by an affluent former Sea Captain in the China Trade. This was the Captain's residence originally-afterward a Hotel. It was built like a Pagoda and painted in pastel shades. It was a scenic wonder and many came to look at it.

Brooks and Streams

The Indians travelled great distances to visit "Boiling Spring." It was evidently their belief that there was some magic or medication in the waters.

Mill Brook rose in a swamp north of Bloomfield Ave. This area was called "The Blue Jays" - a favorite haunt for boys in Roseville and Woodside.

Wigwam Brook and Parrow Brook joined to become Second River.

In the Seventeenth Century First River was formed by the junction of two brooks at the southern end of Branch Brook Park. This supplied power for a grist mill (1671). In 1800 one of these brooks was the town's supply of water. This was filled in 1890.

Second River is now the northern boundary.

Third River was the original northern boundary when purchased by the settlers. Today it retains its Indian name "Yantacaw."

Another brook rose at Third Avenue and flowed through what is now the sunken garden of Teachers College.

Silver Lase was where Heller Parkway now crosses the old canal bed.

Old Meadow Brook flowed north from Boiling Spring around North 13th Street into Second River. It was dammed to make Sun Fish Pond. In 1890 the dam washed away.

School Buildings

The first, of course, in Newark was the Old Stone School House built in 1784 and preserved today in the Museum Garden where the Garden Club of Newark have surrounded it with plantings of authentic colonial flowers and shrubs.

1869 - Woodside School was established in a hall on Washington Ave. opposite Elliott St. After a fire it was transferred to corner of Cottage St. and Summer Ave.

1872 - a frame building with two classrooms, costing \$7,700.- was built. Eighty pupils attended.

1875 - Cottage St. became Elliott St.

1881 - A brick building was put up.

1890 - It was extended to nine classrooms.

1896 - " " " fourteen classrooms.

1905 - Twelve more classrooms were added.

1923 - Less than 30% pupils were of American born parents.

Today the parents are ex-service men, many with foreign wives.

Prospect Hill Country Day School was built by Judge Clark's grandfather. It was called a "castle" because it was a reproduction of a castle in Scotland from which Clarks migrated. People spoke of it as "the house built by a spool of thread." When the Clarks moved out it was made a school.

Sports

In the early days there were no sports as such. People swam, walked, rode, fished, climbed - all for a purpose.

Later came skating, swimming and sleighing for fun. Boating and canoeing for fun followed this.

1836 - Hunting, fishing, swimming, coasting, sleighing, skating, battledore, and shuttlecock, backgammon, French cards, kite flying and fighting dogs.

1836-1850 - A little cricket (still played in Branch Brook Park in 1936).

1850-1855 - Baseball.

1856 - Racetrack at Waverly Fair Grounds.

1865 - Passaic Boat Club.

1883 - Professional Baseball.

National Turn Verein.

1886 - Bowling, golf, tennis, football.

1895 - Essex County Park Commission was appointed. First acquired tract was given by Hendricks.

1896 - Wooden bicycle track.

1900 - Road Horse Association

In 1901 the Forest Hill Football Team combined Rosevilles, Riversides and Bloomfields. It was the strongest team around. Club football died out in 1908.

In 1901 the Park Commission opened 37 tennis courts in Branch Brook Park.

1911 - Velodrome.

1912 - Polo

1924 - Yachting on the River.

Today in the parks you will see soccer, hockey, football, baseball, tennis, golf, quoits, saddle horses.

The Boat Clubs

In 1866 was held the first great rowing race on the Passaic River.

The annual regattas of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association began in 1875 until 1905 when the river became too foul. Clubs remembered are: Tritons, Institutes, Eurekas, Mystics, Ariels, Eccentrics, Newarks, Nereids. There were about sixteen clubs in all.

In 1870 there was a Boat Club named "Nereid" on the east side of the river near N.J. Central R.R. bridge. It ceased to function and in 1875 a group of young men "blue bloods" in Belleville and Franklin (now Nutley) organized a new Boat Club in Barney's old store and took that name. In 1876 they built a Club House on the west side of the river at Avondale (north Belleville bridge). One of their boats was a racing barge from U.S.A. wooden

Navy. She gave excellent service until carried away in the flood of 1903. In 1882 bought the building of the Woodside Boat Club and moved it across the river on a barge. It is the present Nereid Club House.

In 1879 the Club moved to Belleville. In 1882 they bought the Woodside Rowing Club House and moved it from the east bank to its present site on the west bank. In 1892 began the large Club Regattas until 1905. Due to pollution of the river no rowing was done for sixteen years while the trunk sewer was under construction.

George W. Lee of the Tritons won the National Senior single scull championship in 1878, 1883 and in Detroit in 1877. In 1895 the institutes were invited to the Henley Regatta in England. They declined because three of their four men were ineligible "because they were mechanics" (worked with their hands!)

In 1924 rowing revived and the "Nereids" competed on the Harlem, Hudson, Schuykill, Raritan, Worcester and at Richmond, Va. Leverich Brett's influence and coaching resulted in Rutgers finally winning in the Olympics contest. They are mounting the winning shell at Rutgers gymnasium for a trophy.

In 1936 Homer Zink won the highest individual mileage honor, 704 miles. Cap. Webster is the oldest living member of the Nereids, active 62 years.

In 1949 Belleville High School won the National Junior Doubles Championship. Nutley also ranks high. They compete with high schools and college freshman at Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Princeton, New Brunswick, New Haven and Washington, D.C. Coach Bennett working with these crews without salary - teaches the boys how to

repair and maintain or re-build the shells. This makes rowing not a rich man's expensive hobby, but an activity within reach of the public school student.

In 1930 the races drew crowds of 10,000 people.

Too bad the Teachers College is moving away from the river-- they might have had a crew.

"FAIRS there was a big annual one at Waverly Trotting Track between Newark and Elizabeth off Frelinghuysen Ave. My Grandmother and Mother used to enter, embroideries, knitting and 'fancy work' also pies and cakes for blue ribbons or maybe honorable mention every year. Farmers showed live stock and vegetables and poultry also as they still do at the Trenton State Fair.

To go back to Rowing I reestablished rowing at Nereid after the 16 year lapse and coached the Nereid crews for races on Harlem, Schuylkill, James River (Richmond Va. and other courses for 10 years.

NEREID is the only rowing Club on Passaic today and it is a vigorous organization.

Al Walker has won two National sculling championships and Homer Zink and Walker established mileage records for distance rowed. The latter over 1000 miles in one year.

1949 J. D. Zink Belleville High School won the Schoolboy Championship for Single Shell on Carnegie Lake Princeton, N.J. (learned at Nereid)

1952 Belleville H.S. Eight won National Championship for 8's on Potomac River at Washington D.C. Both Nutley H.S. and BHS tow crews and are coached from the Nereid Club House.

Chinese Laundry suggest you say: - in effect: 'however many of them did embrace the Xtian religion and may well have been the forebears of the Christian cult in Nationalistic China.'

Suggest on this paragraph on Chinese you say 'It is suspected' however:- as above---

Forgive all this, but hope some of it will help.
Thanks for letting me see it.

LEV BRETT"

Cultural and Charitable Clubs

1803 Female Charitable Aid Society organized.

1850 People formed a reading circle (I cannot find the name or location)

1875 The Holland Reading Club (men and ladies).

1884 Washington Irving Society organized by Mr. Hill at the Cook home on Mt. Pleasant Ave.

1892 The Bay Palmer Reading Club formed by ladies of the Belleville Ave. Congregational Church.

1896 The Forest Hill Literary Society organized by Frank G. Gilman in his home on Highland Ave.

1899 The Music Study Club of Newark founded by Alice Malcolm Switzer.

1900 The Fruit and Flower Guild formed by the ladies of the neighborhood to take flowers and jellies to the hospitals and to shut-ins.

1904 Forest Hill Reading Club organized by Mrs. Haulenbeek.

Many of the townspeople were educators and writers. Their clubs were formed to keep their minds alert to the changes in life and culture. The dues were kept small and were used as relief funds for needy cases.

The minutes of these old clubs are still in existence, besieged by modern television, radio, movies, the members retain the tradition of debate and discussion, and a quiet but stimulating period of conversation.

ELLIOTT STREET SCHOOL

Elliott Street School, at first known as Woodside School, was started about the year 1869 in a hall on Washington Avenue, now called Broadway, opposite Elliott Street, then known as Cottage Street. The principal at that time was Mr. William Scott and the assistant, Miss Emily Chippendale.

One night a fire occurred in this building, and the school was transferred to a tin-shop which was on the corner of Cottage Street and Summer Avenue. One person, still living remembers looking with wondering eyes at the shining tins on the walls.

On April 5, 1871, Woodside Township was annexed to Newark and Woodside School became a part of the Newark School System.

In 1872 the site at the corner of Cottage Street and Summer Avenue was purchased, and a frame building consisting of two classrooms was erected at a cost of \$7,700. At this time there were about eighty pupils attending the school.

In 1873 Mr. Scott was succeeded by Mr. William Giffin as principal and Miss Annie M. Hunter succeeded Miss Chippendale as assistant.

In 1874 the first pupil, a girl, was graduated to the High School; in 1875 a boy was graduated; and in 1876 three girls were graduated.

In 1875 the name Cottage Street was changed to Elliott Street and the school became Elliott Street School.

In 1876 a room was added and Mary Eva Graves became a member of the faculty. She was followed by Miss Childs, who taught for a few months and was succeeded by Jessie B. Mikels.

In the early days of 1871 the musical instrument in the school was an Estey organ given by some benevolent citizen. The amount paid for the organ was \$200. One person remembers the teacher working both hands and feet to make it respond, while the children started the morning session singing lustily the joyous hymn, "Work for the Night is Coming." This hymn was a great favorite with the teacher.

In 1877, Mr. Giffin was succeeded by Mrs. Caroline A. Hallock, and the pupils of the Eighth Grade, then called First Grade Grammar, were sent to Webster Street School to be graduated to the High School. Mr. Joseph Hallock was principal of the Webster St. School.

Mr. Giffin served sixteen years in the schools of Newark, leaving to become Vice Principal of the Cook County (Illinois) Normal School. Of his ability the superintendent said, "Mr. Giffin was studious, inventive, and progressive in all his methods."

During Mrs. Hallock's regime a new brick building containing four classrooms was erected in 1881. The assistants at this time were Lucy M. Freer, Lucy A. Richards, and M. Gussie Ward.

After serving five years as principal Mrs. Hallock resigned in 1882. She was an energetic, thorough educator and the Superintendent wrote in his report, "Satisfactory work is being done in the Elliott Street School."

In 1882 Mr. David Maclure came to Elliott St. School. He served for many years in the city of Newark being retired from Chestnut Street School. He was an efficient principal and a

cultivated and courteous gentleman. Being a great lover of poetry, he made his pupils love it also. One of the delights of Friday afternoons was to hear Mr. Maclure read "Evangeline."

Mr. Maclure was followed by Mr. William Dougall. During Mr. Dougall's principalship in Elliott, Summer Avenue School was completed and the Eighth Grade pupils went to Summer Avenue to be graduated to High School. In 1884 Mr. Dougall was transferred to South Tenth Street and Miss Eunice McLeod was transferred from Thomas Street to be principal of Elliott Street. At this time the school had increased in the number of pupils and in 1890 it was enlarged to nine class-rooms. Miss McLeod served as an efficient principal until 1895 when Mr. Joseph Hallock was transferred from Webster Street as principal and Miss McLeod became Vice-Principal. At this time Elliott St. became a full Grammar School. In 1895-1896 Elliott was again enlarged to a school of fourteen class-rooms. When Mr. Hallock retired in 1898 Mr. David B. Corson was transferred from Ann Street as principal, and Miss McLeod became Vice-Principal of Ridge Street, Ridge being under the supervision of Elliott St. With the transfer of Miss McLeod, Miss Ida Dan became vice-principal for a short time. Succeeding her Miss Alice Fletcher was transferred from So. Tenth St., and became Vice-Principal serving in this capacity until she retired in 1916. With the retirement of Miss Fletcher, the Newark system lost a most valuable teacher, not only as an educator, but for her ethical influence on the lives of her pupils, which has carried down the years.

In 1904 Mr. David Corson became Supervisor of Grammar Grades in the city, and was later made Assistant Superintendent. In 1918,

upon the death of Dr. Poland, he was made City Superintendent of Schools.

When Mr. Corson left Elliott (1904) Mr. Charles Grant Shaffer became Principal.

The following year--1905 - an addition of 12 classrooms and a large assembly hall on the top floor was started on the corner of Summer and Grafton Avenues. Upon its completion the portable annex on the Elliott corner was removed and a covered passageway built connecting the "new" and old buildings.

In 1916 Stanley H. Rolfe became Vice-Principal of Elliott. He served in this capacity for three years, when he was appointed Principal of the Lincoln School. Later he was made an Assistant Superintendent, and in February 1937 he became Superintendent of the Newark Schools.

In 1924 the old building on Elliott Street, having been condemned, was demolished and a new addition built. This made the building extend a full block on Summer Avenue from Grafton Avenue to Elliott Street. This new part of the building included a large auditorium on the ground floor, a gymnasium above, kindergarten, a principal's office, and several classrooms. The other assembly on the top floor was converted into classrooms.

Mr. Shaffer served as principal for 35 years. Many worthwhile and commendable activities took place during these years. Several scrap books have been compiled containing descriptions, pictures, programs, clippings etc.

Mr. Shaffer inaugurated the North Newark Artists' Concerts in 1907, and they continued annually for 11 years. They were given at popular prices, and the artists included such well known people

as Marie Morissey, Marie Stoddart, Alice Eversman, and Reginald Werrenrath of the Metropolitan Opera. Criterion Male Quartet, Dan Beddoe, Leopold Winkler, Francis Rogers, Florence Mulford, Mildred Dilling, Sittig Trio, Olive Mead String Quartet etc.

The Concert Series was resumed in the fall of 1934. During these years two operas were given--"Hansel and Gretel" and "Martha". Other well known artists included Saida Knox, Katherine Eyman, Hilger Trio, Rodney Saylor, Brahms Quartet, John Herrick, Strawbridge and Parnova and their Ballet. Then followed two seasons of full symphony orchestra, with guest conductors, and special soloists.

During the World War, thru the efforts of teachers and pupils, the school raised \$100,000 for the Liberty Loans.

After the War Mr. Shaffer conceived the idea of having a pipe organ for the school. The school raised in two years (1922-1924) \$13,000 for a Memorial Organ. The money was raised by solicited subscriptions, by a fair, by a big circus and bazaar, each teacher pledged herself to raise \$100, and in various other ways. The organ was installed in Elliott St. School and dedicated in March 1924 in commemoration of the 15 Elliott boys who lost their lives in the World War. As far as we know it is the only elementary school in the country having a pipe-organ.

Mr. Shaffer was responsible for the school atmosphere and decoration. He believed that the school is a home, not a bare institution. The school is artistically decorated with curtains, tapestries, pictures, pottery and flowers.

Mr. Shaffer served as a member of the Newark Board of Education Board of Examiners for 21 years.

Two teachers who were outstanding during Mr. Shaffer's principalship were Miss Elizabeth Gauch and Miss May Bradford who were among the faculty when Mr. Shaffer entered the school. Miss Gauch became vice-principal, and Miss Bradford primary vice-principal. They will both be remembered for their cooperation and untiring efforts in putting across the many activities, and for their true interest and pride in their school. They both retired in June 1933.

After Miss Gauch's retirement, Miss Elizabeth Grundy an Elliott teacher, was made vice-principal.

Although Mr. Shaffer retired July 1, 1939, and his career as principal of Elliott ended at that time, his ideals expressed in thoughts, art, music will live on in the hearts of hundreds of teachers and thousands of boys and girls. He shall always be remembered in the community for his progressive thoughts and acts.

The day he gave his "farewell talk," on June 30, 1939, he said he always tried to have a happy school by trying to have his teachers show a spirit of happiness, and by bringing beautiful things, pictures, art works, poems, music before his pupils. Elliott is outstanding in the city with its artistic interior decorations and musical programs.

His last words of advice to the school were:- "Lead a full life, avoid being selfish and onesided. To be successful one must be unselfish and think of others, and fill one's life with deeds for others."

In September 1939, Mr. William B. Hargrove, formerly of Charlton St. School, was appointed principal of Elliott.

In April 1941 a life size portrait of Mr. Shaffer was presented to the school by the children and teachers of both Ridge and Elliott Schools. Appropriate exercises were held in the auditorium, followed by a reception in the kindergarten.

FACULTY OF ELLIOTT STREET SCHOOL

1941

William B. Hargrove, Principal

Marian L. Aldridge
Regina Cairns
Mary Carew
Mary C. Dazin
Charlotte H. Denton
John Egly
Jeannette A. Farlee
Dore Falivene
Elizabeth Grundy
Marjorie Hallock
Mildred T. Hill
Elizabeth Holt
Grace Hofmann
Anne M. Hunt
Elsie Jacobson
Mildred V. Johnson
Eugene J. Kelly
Lillian H. Kennedy
Olive D. Kohl
Julia Krainik
Lillian E. Lake
Frances I. Little
Ralph C. Little
Josie P. Lux
Lillian Nowicke
Lillian Schweitzer
Kathleen Strawbridge
Lydia H. Taetsch
Eleanor A. Wagner
Grace A. Watts
Charlotte E. White
Katherine C. Wilson

FORMER TEACHERS AT ELLIOTT

Ella M. Bartley (Dead)	Mabel Richardson (Dobbins)
George F. Bowne	Lucy A. Richards (Dead)
Mary A. Bradford	Stanley H. Rolfe
Grace Brechin	Margaret Russell (Lynch)
Grace Budington (Dickerson)	Genevieve San Filippo
William Burke	Jeannette Schein
Frances E. Case	Bessie B. Sinclair
James Cavanaugh	Irene Stankowitz
Belle Cohen	Caroline Tobet
Jeannette Crane	Ethel Tunis (Gibson)
Edna Cronhardt (Hutch)	Marjorie Van Buskirk (Long)
Rosebud Cryan (Eckert)	Mabel Van Duyne (Dead)
Elizabeth Cuff (Dempsey)	Edward R. VanHouten
Lillian Deliduka	Kathryn V. Walsh (Hussey)
Florence Disbrow (Dead)	Sara H. Willis
Lyde Doremus	
Ida Douglas	
Margaret Dunn (Wigert)	
Elsie B. Durand (Baumann)	
Nellie W. Edge	
Florence Farmer	
Alice M. Fletcher	
Elizabeth E. Gauch (Dead)	
Belle Gauch (Gibson)	
Mattie Grover (Suydam)	
Mary Grimes	
Harriet M. Harris	
Madeline Herbert	
Emma E. Higgins	
Florence Hopper	
Lucilla B. Hulse	
Gertrude Kiernan	
Ethel Krumpen	
Robert Lee Latimer	
Bessie M. Littell (Dead)	
Edith Lunger	
Eunice McLeod	
Miss McMasters	
Lou Mercereau	
Mary V. A. Munn (Dead)	
Evelyn L. Powers (Hedges)	
Florence Price	
Grace C. Reynolds (Dead)	
Florence Richardson (Osborne) (Dead)	

ELLIOTT SCHOOL SONG

Oh Elliott, dear Elliott, the school of our pride,
We were taught and were moulded by thee,
Till our ideals were fixed and we learned how to live;
Then thou launched us on destiny's sea.

Oh Elliott, dear Elliott, thou school of greath worth-
May we serve thee and honor thee long;
Let us follow thy guidance to things that are best,
And endeavor to right every wrong.

We shall never forget in the years still to come
Thy old motto so fine and so true,
To give to the world the best that you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Oh Elliott, dear Elliott, continue thy work-
May we bring thee both honor and fame;
For Elliott shall stand as a symbol of right-
Dear Elliott, we cherish thy name.

Tune of- "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms."

Newark, N.J.
November 16th, 1943

Dr. Paul R. Hickok
Newark, N.J.

NEW JERSEY REFERENCE
NEWARK LIBRARY

Dear Doctor Hickok:

A while back, I handed you an old U.S. cover addressed to Dr. Greenville M. Weeks, who unfortunately I never knew personally. I have, however, learned much of him from his wife (Mrs. Pauline Weeks of California) who is the sister of my first mother-in-law, Mrs. J.M. Robbie of Newark. I will try to record here certain highlights of the biography of Dr. Weeks to that you may have it.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Weeks had just begun practicing as a Doctor of Medicine in New York City. In those perilous days, as at present, doctors were sorely needed in the armed forces and Dr. Weeks volunteered as a Navy surgeon. Of his early service I know nothing but later he was assigned to the U.S.S. Monitor and was serving aboard that ship when she fought her epochal battle with the s/s Merrimac.

Prior to entering service with the U.S. Navy, Dr. Weeks had become interested in real estate in New Jersey. He was so interested that he entered into a contract to purchase certain farm lands in Forest Hill, N.J. before it became a part of Newark. On this contract he made a down payment and was supposed to make further payments at regular intervals which he did for a short time. He consulted with his friend Horace Greely concerning the transaction when negotiations were under way and accepted his advice as to the best manner to handle it.

Then he enlisted in the Navy and went away. He stopped paying the installments on his investments as he had little money. When he finally returned to New York he, of course, called on his old friend Greely who asked him about the land he had bought in New Jersey. Dr. Weeks answered that he had stopped paying the installments on the purchase price long ago and presumed that he had lost all that he had put into the venture. Then Mr. Greely told him in affect "That's what you think my boy" and went on to tell him that he had kept up the payments while the Doctor was away so that all he had to do was to resume where he had left off. He reassumed his obligation, eventually took title to the land and built his farm house which still stands at 900 DeGraw Ave. though formerly it was on the old and winding Bloomfield Road. This land included much of the present residential section of Forest Hill as well as the ground on which the Tiffany Company factory and the Heller Bros. plant stand. Had the old gentleman been able to hold on to his real estate he would have made a fortune for himself but he was very eccentric, had difficulty in paying his taxes, saw his real estate holdings diminish and died owning very little.

Best regards,

Donald F. Wallace

A letter to Dr. Weeks
during the Civil War

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Newark Misc Wards & Sections

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